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Resource Guide

On Behalf of the City of Seattle, Office of City Auditor

Opportunities for Evidence-Based Technical Assistance

Deliberative and Pre-decisional

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Note: This resource guide is not intended to provide an exhaustive list of all juvenile domestic violence (JDV) resources and references, but provides general information and widely available technical assistance resources for policymakers interested in learning more about efforts to address JDV issues. Specified recommendations for communities are available upon request to the OJP Diagnostic Center.

1. Juvenile Domestic Violence Research Resource Guide

The following Research Resource Guide provides a brief overview of research on juvenile domestic violence (JDV). The study of JDV has also been labeled as: child-to-parent violence (CPV), parent abuse, adolescent violence against parents, sibling abuse or violence and juvenile violence against household members, among other labels. The table below is divided into three sections, separating research on sibling violence and CPV, as well as highlighting international research on the topics. Each article listed below includes a brief summary of the work and a hyperlink to the resource (underlined), if available, or an abstract of the resource. Copies of all of the articles are also available from the Diagnostic Center team. While the majority of the research focuses on efforts in the United States, the final entries in this section highlight experiences from the United Kingdom, Spain and Australia, to provide a sense of how other countries are approaching these issues.

a. Sibling Violence Research Resources

Study	Research Abstract (Summary of Research and Findings)
<u>Sibling Maltreatment: The Forgotten Abuse</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kiselica & Morrill-Richards, 2007 Journal of Counseling and Development, Vol. 85 	Overview of Research: Great advances have been made in the study of family violence in the past 30 years. However, sibling abuse and its prevalence in the family have largely been overlooked. In this article, the major issues associated with sibling maltreatment are highlighted and strategies for helping the victims and perpetrators of sibling abuse and their families are described.
<u>Ethnic Perspectives on Sibling Abuse in the United States</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapoza, Cook, Zaveri, Malley-Morrison, 2010 Journal of Family Issues, Vol. 31 	Survey of Youth: Sibling abuse has been studied much less extensively than other forms of family violence in the United States; moreover, research on how sibling abuse is viewed in different ethnic-minority groups has been rare. Convenience samples of Native American ($n = 25$), Latino/Hispanic ($n = 45$), African American ($n = 30$), European American ($n = 78$), Asian Pacific American ($n = 31$) and South Asian American ($n = 29$) participants responded to an open-ended survey requesting examples of extreme, moderate and mild sibling abuse. Asian Pacific Americans listed proportionately more instances of physical aggression in their examples of mild abuse and of psychological aggression in their examples of severe abuse—an inverse of the pattern in the other groups. South Asian Americans mentioned beating and hitting significantly more often than other groups. In addition, European American participants gave the most instances of sexual abuse. Gender differences were found, with women mentioning physical aggression between siblings more often than men.

Study	Research Abstract (Summary of Research and Findings)
<p><u>High Risk Behaviors Among Victims of Sibling Violence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Button & Gealt, 2009 • Journal of Family Violence, Vol. 25 	<p>Survey of Youth:</p> <p>Despite the fact that sibling abuse has been documented as the most common form of intra-familial abuse, it has been largely overlooked. Using data from the 2007 Delaware Secondary School Student Survey (N= 8,122), this paper focuses on four objectives: to estimate prevalence of sibling abuse; examine the relationship between sibling violence and high-risk behaviors such as substance use, delinquency and aggression; explore the interplay of sibling abuse and other forms of family violence in predicting high risk behaviors; and test theory. Results confirm that sibling violence is significantly related to substance use, delinquency and aggression. These effects remain significant after controlling for other forms of family violence.</p>
<p><u>Kid's Stuff: The Nature and Impact of Peer and Sibling Violence on Younger and Older Children</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finkelhor, Turner & Ormrod, 2006 • Child Abuse & Neglect, Vol. 30 	<p>Survey of Youth:</p> <p>It is widely presumed that when children are hit by peers or siblings, it is not as serious as similar acts between adults or older youth, which would be termed "assaults" and "violent crimes." With a sample of 2,030 children between the ages of two and 17, the goal of this study was to compare the violent peer and sibling episodes of younger children to those of older youth in terms of their seriousness and association with symptoms that might indicate traumatic effect. The younger children's peer and sibling victimizations were not less serious than the older youth on the dimensions of injury, being hit with an object that could cause injury or being victimized on multiple occasions. Younger children and older youth also had similar trauma symptom levels associated with both peer and sibling victimization.</p>

b. Child-to-Parent Violence Research Resources

Study	Research Abstract (Summary of Research and Findings)
<p><u>Domestic Assaults by Juvenile Offenders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Snyder & McCurley, 2008 U.S. Office of Justice Programs/ OJJDP Bulletin 	<p>National Statistics: According to data from the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half (51%) of juvenile domestic assault offenders victimized a parent and one-quarter (24%) victimized a sibling. When the domestic assault was against a parent, the parent was most likely the mother for both juvenile male (68%) and juvenile female offenders (81%). Juveniles were least likely to commit an assault with another offender when the victim was a parent (11%). Forty-eight percent of juvenile domestic assault offenders were arrested, compared with 31% of juvenile offenders who assaulted acquaintances and 32% of juvenile offenders who assaulted strangers.
<p><u>Family Violence Statistics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005 	<p>National Statistics: This compendium contains the most recent family violence statistics from these sources: surveys conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the BJS database of Federal statistics and two statistical databases maintained by the FBI. The sources provide statistical snapshots of family violence at different stages in the administration of justice. First are statistics on the nature and extent of family violence. Next are statistics on family violence that is reported to police, followed by statistics on the prosecution of persons charged with family violence. Lastly are statistics on persons sent to prison or jail for family violence.</p>
<p><u>Child-Parent Violence: An Empirical Analysis of Offender, Victim, and Event Characteristics in a National Sample of Reported Incidents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walsh & Krienert, 2007 Journal of Family Violence, Vol. 22 	<p>National Statistics and Overview of Research: CPV is arguably the most under-researched form of family violence, despite an extremely high rate of occurrence and increasing prevalence. The current research examined a large cross-national sample of reported offenders (n=17,957), collected as part of the 2002 NIBRS. Aggregate results suggest, in part, that white biological mothers older than 40 years of age are most likely to be victimized by their male children 14 – 17 years of age. Further, a majority of assaults involve personal weapons (hands or feet) and tend to result in injury or no injury with very few offenders under the influence of alcohol or drugs. This research both corroborates and contrasts past finding of CPV research providing new insights into this complex crime and the data needed to inform theory and test hypotheses.</p>

Study	Research Abstract (Summary of Research and Findings)
<p><u>Parent Abuse on the Rise: A Historical Review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robinson, Davidson, and Drebot, 2004 American Association of Behavioral Social Science Online Journal 	<p>Overview of Research:</p> <p>In comparison to child and spousal abuse, the issue of parents being abused by their adolescent children has received very little attention by the mental health profession even though its prevalence is comparable. The most frequent form of parent abuse is physical at 57%, followed by verbal abuse at 22%, the use of a weapon—usually a knife or gun—at 17% and throwing items at 5%. Regardless of gender 11% of children under age ten physically abuse their parents. In pertaining to the victims, 82% percent of parent abuse is against mothers, while only 18% is against fathers. This paper reviews a brief history of parental abuse starting with Casare Lombroso and ending with present day studies.</p>
<p><u>Violence by Children Against Mothers in Relation to Violence Between Parents and Corporal Punishment by Parents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ulman & Strauss, 2003 Journal of Comparative Family Studies 	<p>Examination of 1975 National Family Violence Survey:</p> <p>The objective of this research is to further investigate CPV, especially violence against mothers, and whether violence by fathers against mothers is associated with an increased probability of children hitting their mother. A summary of previous literature on CPV is provided.</p>
<p><u>Teenage Violence Toward Parents as an Adaptation to Family Strain</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brezina, 1999 Youth & Society, Vol. 30 	<p>Survey of Youth:</p> <p>Certain strain and social learning theorists contend that CPV represents a functional response to family adversity (or strain). In particular, these theorists suggest that child-to-parent aggression can be understood partly as an attempt to cope with negative treatment by parents or other family members. In this study, longitudinal data from a national survey of male adolescents are analyzed to test the assumption that child aggression represents a functional response to family strain. Consistent with theoretical accounts, the results indicate a reciprocal relationship between parental and child aggression, characterized by countervailing effects. Although aggression by parents (slapping) tends to foster aggression on the part of the male adolescent child, aggression by the male adolescent child tends to deter the assaultive behavior of parents.</p>
<p><u>A Family Affair: The Juvenile Court and Family Violence Cases</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gebo, 2007 Journal of Family Violence, Vol. 22 	<p>Research Examining Treatment of Adolescent Family Violence Offenders in Court:</p> <p>Little attention has been devoted to studies of adolescent family violence offending, yet research on adult populations show that victim relationship may make a difference in how offenders are treated in the criminal justice system. This study examines differences in court treatment between family and non-family offenders.</p>

c. International Child-to-Parent Violence Research Resources

Study	Research Abstract (Summary of Research and Findings)
<p><u>Problematising the Relationship between Teenage Boys and Parent Abuse: Constructions of Masculinity and Violence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baker, 2012 • Social Policy & Society, Vol. 11 • United Kingdom 	<p>Overview of Research:</p> <p>Although research into parent abuse is scant in the context of the UK, there is now a burgeoning of interest into how this form of family violence fits into the historically well-defined arena of domestic violence research. This article investigates one aspect of the phenomena of parent abuse; that is, how teenage boys, who are often perceived as perpetrators of such violence due to problematic ‘cycle of violence’ or ‘intergenerational transmission of violence’ theories, are constructed in relation to it. These now widely discredited theories, which correlate being a man with being violent, are problematic, but may re-emerge as a possible explanation for parent abuse.</p>
<p><u>Adolescent Violence Toward Parents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bobic, 2004 • Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse • Australia 	<p>Overview of Research:</p> <p>The widespread belief that parents need to protect their children, even when it is to their own detriment, and the lack of clarity about what is acceptable and what is violent adolescent behavior have compounded the slow recognition of adolescent violence against parents amongst helping professions and policy makers. This paper describes Australian and international research to date, points out the overlapping nature of different forms of family violence and encourages active debate about parental abuse.</p>
<p><u>When Family Life Hurts: Family Experience of Aggression in Children</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parentline Plus, 2010 • United Kingdom 	<p>Survey of Parents:</p> <p>Using data from Parentline calls, a web survey filled in by parents experiencing aggressive behavior from their children and secondary research, this report examines the link between parenting and aggressive behavior in children and adolescents. The scale and intensity of the aggression and abuse that many parents report make it likely that a significant number of these calls relate to children with, or at risk of, developing conduct disorders. This paper investigates the link between conduct disorders and parenting, concluding that the provision of effective parenting support can reduce the occurrence and impact of aggressive episodes associated with conduct problems and improve the mental health and wellbeing of parents and children.</p>

Study	Research Abstract (Summary of Research and Findings)
<p><u>Child-to-Parent Violence: Emotional and Behavioral Predictors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calvete, Orue & Gamez-Guadix, 2013 • Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Vol. 28 • Spain 	<p>Survey of Youth:</p> <p>CPV includes acts committed by a child to intentionally cause physical, psychological or financial pain to a parent. Available data indicate increasing rates of CPV in Spain, which have been attributed to a tendency toward more permissive parenting styles and changes in the power cycles within the families. The primary aim of this study was to assess the predictive role of some behavioral and emotional characteristics of adolescents who perpetrate CPV. A total of 1,072 adolescents (601 girls) filled out measures of CPV, proactive and reactive aggression, depressive symptoms and substance abuse at Time 1 and measures of CPV 6 months later. The results showed that CPV was predicted by proactive, but not by reactive, aggression. This finding supports an instrumental role for CPV, which should be understood in the context of permissibility and lack of limits within the family. Depression and substance abuse also predicted the increase of CPV over time. Findings of this study suggest a psychological profile that combines internalizing problems and an instrumental use of violence in adolescents who perpetrate CPV. These characteristics are important for interventions.</p>

2. Juvenile Domestic Violence Model Programs Resource Guide

While some forms of juvenile domestic violence (JDV) are best treated through individualized therapy, group therapies or programming may be useful for others. There is a small number of programs focused on responding to JDV in the United States. Some of these programs have been developed to help modify the activities of juveniles, while others have been established to provide support for family members suffering from abuse. King County's (WA) Step-Up Program is the most well-known program in the United States. This guide identifies JDV programs, provides hyperlinks (underlined) to information about the programs and, if available, provides an abstract from the program description or evaluation. In addition to the American programs, a small collection of similar programs that have been undertaken in the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia are included in this guide.

Program	Type of Program	Program Summary/ Research Abstract
<p><u>Why Juvenile Courts Should Address Family Violence: Promising Practices to Improve Intervention Outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buel, 2002 • Juvenile and Family Court Journal, Vol. 53 • Highlights experiences with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Step-Up</u>, King County, WA ○ <u>Juvenile Court Family Violence Program</u>, Santa Clara County, CA ○ <u>Juvenile Court</u>, Travis County, TX 	Court-based programs for juveniles	<p>Program Descriptions:</p> <p>The prevalence of domestic violence in juvenile court cases justifies modifying our interventions to reflect this unfortunate reality. Part I examines family violence's prevalence in the juvenile court caseloads, despite its lack of consideration in most dispositions. Part II begins with a comparative analysis of the drug court trend and discusses the trend's applicability for specialized family violence applications in the Juvenile Court. The King County Juvenile Court's Step-Up Program is introduced, which directly addresses family violence with intervention programs for youth perpetrators and abused parents, followed by the Santa Clara County (CA) Juvenile Court's Family Violence program, shown as a model worthy of replication. Part III details the process by which the Travis County (TX) Juvenile Court is implementing a program similar to these models.</p>
<p><u>Juvenile Domestic and Family Violence: The Effects of Court-Based Intervention Programs on Recidivism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uekert et al., 2006 • National Center for State Courts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Santa Clara and San Francisco Counties, CA 	Court-based programs for juveniles	<p>Program Evaluation:</p> <p>This study tested the effectiveness of two court-based intervention programs in California (Santa Clara County, San Francisco County) that addressed juvenile domestic and family violence. The court-based intervention programs included an intake assessment process for domestic and family violence, specialized prosecution and defense, a dedicated docket, intensive supervision, offender programs and victim services. Data on program completion showed that (1) Santa Clara County had the lowest rate of successful program completion and (2) offenders with prior delinquency records were less likely to successfully complete probation and program</p>

Program	Type of Program	Program Summary/ Research Abstract
		requirements than were those without prior records. All things being equal, the likelihood of successfully completing the probation program increased if the offender did not violate probation, the offender was placed on electronic monitoring, the offender was not in Santa Clara County and the offender was young.
<u>Family Violence Intervention Program</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palm Beach County, FL 	Court-based program for juveniles	Program Description: The Family Violence Intervention Program (FVIP) is a Court Diversion Program (Administrative Order 7.009) for first time juvenile offenders who have been charged with domestic battery/assault. It was developed as a diversion program to focus on the unique problems of each family whose child has committed domestic violence.
<u>Domestic Violence Alternative Center</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pima County, AZ 	Court-based program for juveniles	Program Description: The Domestic Violence Alternative Center (DVAC) is an alternative to detention intake process for children who are arrested for misdemeanor domestic violence offenses that offers immediate therapeutic interventions to unite children and families.
<u>Mediation Can Work for Juvenile-Perpetrated Domestic Violence: A Second Look at Family Violence Mediation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schweitzer, 2008 The Mayhew-Hite Report on Dispute Resolution and the Courts, Vol. 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Franklin County, OH Court Mediation Program for Youth Charged with Domestic Violence Offenses 	Mediation program for juveniles	Program Description: Domestic violence by juveniles against parents is a growing problem that tends to involve the court in parent-teenager conflict situations. Despite the impulse to send juveniles charged with domestic violence offenses to court, these sensitive family disputes receive little benefit from adversarial adjudication. Mediation of juvenile-perpetrated domestic violence in a safe, structured environment can provide benefits to juveniles and parents unavailable in litigation. Mediation shifts the focus from blame and denial to the development of conflict-reducing strategies for parents and youths. Critics of domestic violence mediation argue that the power imbalance and pattern of abuse present in most partner domestic violence situations prohibit victims from negotiating freely. Juvenile-perpetrated domestic violence cases, however, do not typically involve a power struggle between the parties or a pattern of abuse and therefore these disputes are more appropriate for mediation.

Program	Type of Program	Program Summary/ Research Abstract
<u>Youth Violence: An Exploratory Study of a Treatment Program in a Central Illinois County</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kethineni, Blimling, Bozarth & Gaines, 2004 International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, Vol. 48 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> McLean County, IL 	Community treatment program for juveniles	Program Evaluation: A local treatment provider has developed an OPTIONS program to prevent adolescent aggression. The program is designed for youth who displayed threatening or abusive behaviors, particularly toward family members. This study described the characteristics of juveniles and their families who were referred to the program and examine whether or not program participation helped reduce the severity of violence and improve the communication skills among program participants. Referrals came from law enforcement, juvenile court services, school resource officers and parents. Information on 100 juveniles and their families were provided by the counselors of the program. The findings showed that a large percentage of juveniles came from unstable families with a family history of criminal convictions, substance abuse or mental illness. Program participants showed an improvement in communication skills and reduction in their levels of dangerousness.
<u>Building a Sibling Aggression Treatment Model</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caspi, 2008 Research on Social Work Practice, Vol. 18 	Treatment model for juveniles	Program Description and Case Study: One strategy for addressing the persistent challenge of advancing empirically based social work practice is to engage practitioners in the formulation of empirically developed practice guidelines. One such concern involves sibling aggression, which is exceptionally widespread with known deleterious consequences but it has received scant attention in intervention literature. This article illustrates a practitioner's development of a task-centered sibling aggression treatment model using the design and development research paradigm, a methodology for systematically formulating, testing and refining practice guidelines. It also introduces a promising sibling aggression treatment model.
<u>Triple P (Positive Parenting Program)</u>	Intervention program for parents	Program Description (International): Triple P gives parents simple and practical strategies to help them confidently manage their children's behavior and prevent problems developing and building strong, healthy relationships. Triple P is currently used in 25 countries and has been shown to work across cultures, socio-economic groups and in all kinds of family structures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Coalition for Evidence-Based Policy Review of Triple P</u>

Program	Type of Program	Program Summary/ Research Abstract
<u>Adolescent Violence Toward Parents: Maintaining Family Connections When the Going Gets Tough</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paterson, Luntz, Perlez, & Cotton, 2002 The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Family Therapy, Vol. 23 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anglicare, Eastern Youth Services Australia 	Intervention program for mothers	Program Description and Case Study (Australia): This paper explores some of the dilemmas, difficulties and decisions faced by mothers whose adolescent sons or daughters act in violent and abusive ways and refuse any counseling. A group intervention program, designed to assist these mothers in more fully understanding and addressing their adolescent's behavior, was evaluated using both quantitative and qualitative methods. Self-report questionnaire data indicated that following the group intervention the mothers reported less violence in their homes and significantly less personal anxiety and fatigue. However, these women continued to experience high levels of depression.
<u>Responding to Child-to-Parent Violence: Innovative Practices in Child and Adolescent Mental Health</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coogan, 2014 Health & Social Work, Vol. 39 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non Violent Resistance Programme Ireland 	Intervention program for parents	Program Description and Case Study (Ireland): CPV is a growing social problem with broad implications for research, policy and intervention. Although the initial referral to out-patient child and adolescent mental health services for assessment and intervention may be related to concerns about attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, depression or out-of-control behaviors, more parents are beginning to talk with embarrassment and fear about their experiences of being the target of their child's aggression and violence at home. This article examines the prevalence of CPV and proposes a clear definition of CPV for social work practitioners and researchers in mental health. Using an outline case example from community mental health practice in Ireland, the author suggests the Non Violent Resistance Programme as one innovative response to the problem of CPV.
<u>Nonviolent Resistance: A Treatment for Parents of Children with Acute Behavior Problems</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weinblatt & Omer, 2008 Journal of Marital Family Therapy, Vol. 34 Israel 	Intervention program for parents	Program Evaluation (Israel): Non-violent resistance (NVR) is a new training model aimed at helping parents deal effectively with their helplessness, isolation and escalatory interactions with their children. The purpose of this study is to evaluate training in NVR with the parents of children with acute behavior problems. Seventy-three parents (41 families) were randomly assigned to a treatment group and wait-list control group. Measures were taken at pre-treatment, post-treatment and a 1-month follow-up.

Program	Type of Program	Program Summary/ Research Abstract
<u>Responding to Child to Parent Violence: A Pan European Project</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Brighton, UK, 2014 		Program Description (Europe): The project aims to raise awareness of CPV, find out how countries across Europe deal with it and provide a toolkit for practitioners who work with young people and parents experiencing this problem. The project will evaluate intervention models currently in use – in particular Break 4 Change (Brighton and Hove City Council) and Non Violent Resistance (National University of Ireland, Galway) – and investigate how these models could be used effectively in other countries.

3. Juvenile Violence Model Programs Resource Guide

The majority of the JDV programs included in Section 2 have not been widely evaluated for their effectiveness and results of the programs may be anecdotal. Communities interested in developing programming to respond to juvenile domestic violence may also find information about programs targeted at juvenile violence in general useful. A short list of juvenile violence programs that have been found to be effective is included in this guide. Hyperlinks (underlined) are available to provide more information about the programs.

Program	Type of Program	Program Summary/ Research Abstract
<u>Aggression Replacement Training</u>	Youth training	<p>Aggression Replacement Training® (ART®) concentrates on development of individual competencies to address various emotional and social aspects that contribute to aggressive behavior in youths. Program techniques are designed to teach youths how to control their angry impulses and take perspectives other than their own. The main goal is to reduce aggression and violence among youths by providing them with opportunities to learn pro-social skills in place of aggressive behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washington State <u>Aggression Replacement Training Resources</u> • Campbell Collaboration review of <u>Aggression Replacement Training</u>
<u>Functional Family Therapy</u>	Youth therapy	<p>Functional Family Therapy (FFT) was founded in the 1970s by Dr. James F. Alexander. FFT is the model's training and dissemination organization. The FFT model has received international recognition for its outcomes in helping troubled youth and their families to overcome delinquency, substance abuse and violence. It is a short-term treatment strategy that is built on a foundation of respect of individuals, families and cultures, but that includes powerful treatment strategies that pave the way for motivating individuals and families to become more adaptive and successful in their own lives. FFT helps to save families while at the same time preventing crime and victimization in communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development</u> review of FFT • <u>Functional Family Therapy in Washington State</u> • OJJDP Bulletin on <u>Functional Family Therapy</u>

Program	Type of Program	Program Summary/ Research Abstract
<u>First Step to Success</u>	Child training	<p>First Step to Success is an early intervention program designed to identify children with antisocial behavior and introduce adaptive behavioral strategies to prevent antisocial behavior in school. The program has both school and home components. The primary goal of the program is to divert antisocial kindergartners from an antisocial behavior patterns and develop in them the competencies needed to build effective teacher- and peer-related, social-behavioral adjustments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Department of Education's review of <u>First Steps to Success</u>
<u>Brief Strategic Family Therapy</u>	Family-based therapy	<p>Brief Strategic Family Therapy® (BSFT®) is designed to prevent, reduce and/or treat youth behavior problems and improve family functioning, including effective parental leadership and involvement with the youth. (Improve youth's behavior by improving family relationships.) The BSFT® Program targets children and adolescents between the ages of six and 17 who display or are at risk for developing behavior problems, including substance abuse, conduct problems and delinquency. The BSFT® Program has been implemented as a prevention, early intervention and intervention strategy for delinquent and substance-abusing adolescents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>CrimeSolutions.gov</u> review of Brief Strategic Family Therapy OJJDP Bulletin on <u>Brief Strategic Family Therapy</u>
<u>Alternatives for Families</u>	Family-based therapy	<p>Alternatives for Families: A Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (AF-CBT) is an evidence-based intervention designed to improve the relationship between children and their caregivers by addressing family problems relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent family conflicts Behavior problems, including physical aggression Anger and verbal aggression, including emotional abuse Harsh physical discipline, physical aggression or child physical abuse Child trauma-related symptoms secondary to any of the above <p>Any and all of these patterns above may be demonstrated by an individual caregiver or a child/adolescent, but they may also characterize the interactions of the entire family. Accordingly, AF-CBT targets caregiver and child/adolescent characteristics and the larger family context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>CrimeSolutions.gov</u> review of Alternatives for Families

Program	Type of Program	Program Summary/ Research Abstract
<u>Adolescent Diversion Project</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Michigan 	Youth diversion	<p>The Michigan State University Adolescent Project (MSUAP) (in collaboration with Ingham County [MI] Circuit Court) has provided quality advocacy services to youth in Ingham County since 1976. Michigan State University trains undergraduate students as advocates to provide a strength-based intervention to youth who are referred by the Ingham County Circuit Court. The primary goal of MSUAP is to help youth avoid future involvement with the juvenile justice system. Advocates design intervention programs tailored to each youth's strengths, skills/abilities and unmet needs. The goals are accomplished by providing the youth with an opportunity to gain access to community resources, partake in civic engagement, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CrimeSolutions.gov review of the Adolescent Diversion Project The Adolescent Diversion Project: 25 Years of Research on an Ecological Model of Intervention (Smith et al., 2004)
<u>Adolescent Diversion Program</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New York 	Youth diversion	<p>In January 2012, Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman and the New York Court System created the Adolescent Diversion Program (ADP) to rethink the court system's approach to 16- and 17-year-olds with pending criminal cases. The pilot was conducted in nine locations: the five boroughs of New York City and the New York counties of Erie, Nassau, Onondaga and Westchester. At each site, criminal cases involving 16- and 17-year-olds were sent to judges who received special training and access to age-appropriate services for adolescents. Researchers from the Center for Court Innovation conducted an evaluation on the early effects of the initiative, comparing cases from the first six months of the initiative with similar cases from the prior year (2011).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center for Court Innovation evaluation of the Adolescent Diversion Program
<u>Youth Domestic Violence Court</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brooklyn, NY 	Youth diversion	<p>Launched in late 2003, Brooklyn's Youthful Offender Domestic Violence Court was the first court to address exclusively misdemeanor domestic violence cases among teenagers between the ages of 16 and 19. At the Youthful Offender Domestic Violence Court a dedicated judge and court room staff are equipped to address the unique needs that teen complainants bring to court. By linking victims to a specialized services and offering a free 12-</p>

Program	Type of Program	Program Summary/ Research Abstract
		<p>week program to teen batterers, the court attempts to engage teenagers and provide services designed to halt the violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact Evaluation of 24 Youth Domestic Violence Courts
<p><u>Connections</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County, WA 	Court-based services program for youth	<p>Endorsed and supported by the Superior Court Judges and the Board of County Commissioners, the Juvenile Court, in partnership with the mental health community, developed Connections, a strength-based, family-centered program that significantly increases services to juvenile offenders with behavioral health issues. Balanced and Restorative Justice principles and values are incorporated in the program design to increase youth competencies, provide services to victims and to increase public safety. Families, especially parents, are seen as full partners in developing, delivering and implementing interventions in a wraparound process to ensure that services respond to the real needs and concerns of youth and families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CrimeSolutions.gov review of Connections
<u>Common Sense Parenting</u>	Parent training	<p>Common Sense Parenting® (CSP) is a practical, skill-based parenting program that can be applied to every family. The program's logical strategies and easy-to-learn techniques address issues of communication, discipline, decision making, relationships, self-control and school success. Continuing to learn new skills and strategies is a fundamental part of good parenting. The proactive skills and techniques taught in Common Sense Parenting® classes have helped parents from diverse backgrounds create healthy family relationships that foster safety and well-being at home, in school and in the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CrimeSolutions.gov review of Common Sense Parenting

4. Juvenile Domestic Violence Laws and Ordinances Resource Guide

Although juvenile domestic violence (JDV) has received little attention in the past, a few states have begun to incorporate juvenile violence into their domestic violence laws and have developed criminal justice system responses for juveniles involved in familial violence.

Study	Summary of Research and Findings
Connecticut Domestic Violence and Juveniles Law	<p><u>Family Violence Law</u></p> <p>Sect 46b-38a: (1) “Family violence” means an incident resulting in physical harm, bodily injury or assault, or an act of threatened violence that constitutes fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, including, but not limited to, stalking or a pattern of threatening, between family or household members. Verbal abuse or argument shall not constitute family violence unless there is present danger and the likelihood that physical violence will occur.</p>
Proposed: <u>Florida Abuse of Parent Law</u>	<p>Proposed January 2014: <u>SB 904/ HB 485</u></p> <p>Defining the terms “child” and “parent” for purposes of the crimes of abuse of a parent, aggravated abuse of a parent, exploitation of a parent’s assets, and emotional abuse of a parent; providing the elements of such crimes; providing criminal penalties; authorizing alternative sentencing under certain circumstances; requiring reporting of the abuse of a parent or exploitation of a parent’s assets to the Department of Children and Families’ central abuse hotline; providing immunity for a person who makes such a report, etc.</p>
<u>California Juvenile Domestic Violence Courts</u>	<p>In California, JDV courts were established in response to the increase in teen dating violence as well as family violence initiated by teens and violence between teen parents who are not married. The juvenile domestic violence court, sometimes called dating violence or youth violence court, focuses on youth who have committed violence in the context of a specific relationship. These courts addresses violent incidents against a person who would be considered an intimate, such as a spouse, girlfriend/boyfriend or someone in a dating relationship, or acts of abuse directed at a close family member, such as a parent or sibling. The approach focuses on two areas: ensuring accountability by addressing the behavior of the minor who is committing the abusive act(s) and ensuring safety and providing support for the victim.</p>

5. Juvenile Domestic Violence Internet Resource Guide

In addition to the research on juvenile domestic violence (JDV) and programs responding to JDV, there are also a number of sites that host information and communication pages for individuals seeking support. A small collection of these resources are highlighted in this guide.

Website	Target	Description
<u>Sibling Abuse Survivors' Information and Advocacy Network (SASIAN)</u>	Sibling Abuse	Sibling abuse is more prevalent than most people would like to believe. In fact, it is probably the most accepted, and ignored, form of domestic violence. Here you will find information about the problems associated with this type of domestic violence. Separate sections help parents to recognize sibling abuse and give information on how to intervene if you discover this is happening in your family.
<u>Holes in the Wall</u>	Child to Parent Violence	Holes in the Wall is a blog by Helen Bonnick, a British Social Worker who has worked with parents who have been the victim of child to parent violence.
<u>Parent Abuse Action Coalition</u>	Child to Parent Violence	The Parent Abuse Action Coalition mission is the creation of a coordinated response from federal, state or local government to parent abuse similar to what currently exists for elder abuse regulations; to get legislation submitted in all 50 states and create responsive services for parents.